

The dispatch of Lord LYONS to Earl Russell, of Nov. 17, just published, attracts much attention. He gives his opinion, from conversations with them, of the intentions of prominent men in the Democratic party in this country. He says:

It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether or no I myself thought foreign intervention probable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill received, that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders.

At the present moment, therefore, the chiefs of the conservative party call loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproach the Government with slackness as well as with want of success in its military measures. But they repudiate all idea of interfering with the institutions of the Southern people, or of waging a war of subjugation or extermination. — They maintain that the object of the military operations should be to place the North in a position to demand an armistice with honor and with effect. That should (they hold) be followed by a convention, in which such changes of the Constitution should be proposed as would give the South ample security on the subject of its slave property, and would enable the North and the South to reunite and to live in peace and harmony."

He then states that he has no idea that the U. S. government would accept an offer of mediation, and thus concludes:

"It would seem, then, to be vain to make an offer of mediation to the present Government, in their present mood, with any notion that it would be accepted. A change of mood may, however, take place after the 4th of March, if no great military successes occur in the interval. Such a change may possibly be produced sooner by military reverses. A proposal, however, to mediate, made even under present circumstances, by three or more of the great Powers of Europe conjointly, might not produce any great inconvenience.

It is, indeed, urged by some people that mediation should be offered, not so much with a view to its being accepted, as to its clearing the way for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And, indeed, if it were determined that the time had come for recognizing that Confederacy, no doubt an offer of mediation would be a suitable preliminary. But I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a simple recognition of the Southern Government; and I presume that the European Powers do not contemplate breaking up the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United States in support of the independence of the South.

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that Great Britain should recognize the independence of the South as soon as possible, with a view to impede the success of the efforts of the conservative party to reconstruct the Union. The advocates of this opinion consider a reunion as a probable event, and apprehend that the first result of it would be that the combined forces of the North and the South would be let loose upon Canada. I certainly do not at present share these apprehensions. All hope of the reconstruction of the Union

appears to be fading-away, even from the minds of those who most ardently desire it. — But if the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think that we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain. At any rate, dangers of this kind are remote. The immediate and obvious interest of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as soon as possible. The point chiefly worthy of consideration appears to be whether separation or re-union be the more likely to effect this object."

The Naval Register of the Confederate States has been issued, and from it we ascertain that their entire force comprises one admiral, ten captains, two captains for the war, twenty-six commanders, four commanders for the war, seventy-eight first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, fourteen lieutenants for the war, twenty three surgeons, nine passed assistant surgeons, five assistant surgeons, twelve assistant surgeons for the war, eleven paymasters, twenty-one assistant paymasters, thirty-six masters, fifteen passed midshipmen, eighty-four midshipmen, eight engineers, fifty-seven assistant engineers, eighteen gunners, nine boatswains, six carpenters, and four sailmakers. Of these, 38 are natives of Maryland, 7 of the District of Columbia, 3 of New York, 1 each from Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and Vermont, and 4 from Pennsylvania.

Admiral Buchanan is commanding at Mobile; Capt. Tatnall at Savannah; Capt. Ingraham at Charleston; Capt. W. F. Lynch the defences of North Carolina; Capt. Barron the Virginia defences, and Capt. S. S. Lee the works at Drewry's Bluff. The following steamers, as far as can be ascertained from the Register, constitute the navy: Alabama, Florida, Richmond, Huntsville, Savannah, Georgia, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Beauford, Chattahoochee, Sumter, Torpedo, Gaines, Atlanta, Palmetto State, Chicora, Baltic, Nansemond, Patrick Henry, Raleigh, Hampton, Morgan, Ponchartrain, Alert, Spray and Sampson, and floating battery Arctic.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—"Sator arepo tenet opera rotas."—The above is the same read either way:

S A T O R  
A R E P O  
T E N E T  
O P E R A  
R O T A S

Thus arranged, it reads the same way down and up.

The Baltimore Sun says: "It is now evident that our currency is destined to great and sudden fluctuations in value. Prices must continue unsettled, and all business arrangements embarrassed by this state of things. Legal tenders are one week at 54 per ct. discount for gold, and another week only 27 per ct. It is not improbable but that we shall witness another great depreciation in paper when the exigencies of the war shall require the reissue of the large sums which have been lately absorbed by conversions into long bonds, and by deposits and revenues."

The Washington City Councils have adopted a report, from the committee of conference on the Washington and Alexandria railroad, giving the terms of agreement by which to relieve the city of Washington from any further liability on account thereof.

Henry Teslor, an Irishman, twenty-three years of age, was yesterday arrested, in New York, for a dangerous assault on his wife, and placing his child, three years of age, on a red hot stove, and otherwise injuring it so that recovery is hardly possible.

MILITARY ORDERS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in pursuance of orders from Headquarters, Department of Washington, all passes to families heretofore given will be taken up by the guard, and no passes will hereafter be given to families; and no passes to go out of Alexandria will be given to any person who does not produce satisfactory evidence of his loyalty.

By order: H. H. WELLS,  
Lieut. Colonel and Provost Marshal,  
mh 17—tf Alexandria, Va.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1863.

TO prevent the abuse of passes issued at this office, notice is hereby given that no passes will be issued to persons found with altered passes, or using passes not issued to themselves, or to persons so loaning their passes to others.

By order: H. H. WELLS,  
Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal,  
mh 16—1m Alexandria, Va.

JOHN T. COOKE,

CHEAP FAMILY GROCER,

CORNER PITT AND PRINCE STREETS.  
HAS constantly on hand, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Salmon, Potomac Herring, Smoked Halibut, Smoked Herring, and Smoked Beef. Also, a choice brand of Sugar Cured Hams, for family use; Shoulders and Breasts, and a general assortment of goods for family supplies. Call and examine. dec 2

WAR IN ALEXANDRIA!!  
AGAINST

High Prices!

J. THOMAS, Phoenix-like, having risen from the ashes of the late fire on Royal Street which consumed his store, has fitted up the building one door north of the store destroyed by fire, where can be found a large stock of Goods adapted to the wants of every family in the city of Alexandria, consisting of Apples, green and dried, Dried and Preserved Peaches, Fresh Butter and Eggs, Brooms, a fine stock, large and small Willow Baskets, of various sizes, all of which he will sell at the very lowest price, believing that the "NIMBLE SIXPENCE is better than the SLOW SHILLING." mh 27—1w

THE CHEAPEST

COAL OIL

In the city, to be had at

COGAN'S,

NO. 15 ROYAL STREET.

25 BBLS. of the best OIL ever manufactured just received.

On hand, a large and splendid assortment of LAMPS, of all styles, together with GAS FIXTURES in variety, at extremely low prices. Look to your interest, and call at the right place. jan 26—tf

ICE DEALERS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

SHIPPED, and to arrive, a large and superior cargo of PORTLAND ICE, which will be for sale, at my ice depot, Fairfax street, opposite Mansion House Hospital. Those who may be pleased to favor me with their orders, will have it delivered, DAILY, from wagon. mh 27—tf P. G. HENDERSON.

KEEP COOL!

THE undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish ICE AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT, at the "old stand" No. 26, north Royal street, opposite the market.

F. SWAIN & CO.  
wP, S.—Orders for large quantities of ICE left with us, will be promptly filled at most favorable terms, mh 27—tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

HAVING completed arrangements for a full and constant supply of ICE, I am now prepared to furnish all who may wish with this indispensable article.

Persons leaving their names at my office, will be PROMPTLY and REGULARLY supplied during the season. M. ELDRIDGE,  
mh 26—tf No. 12 Prince street.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

Job Printing Office.

KING STREET, BETWEEN ROYAL AND PITT.

mar 11—estd